

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

Edward H. Foster, No. 231 Poplar street, Wilmington, is authorized to solicit subscriptions, advertisements, &c. for the Middletown Transcript.

PENTAMINE.

The wrongs of Erin have swayed the sympathies of every liberty-loving people on the face of the globe, from the time of Henry II, the first of the Plantagenets, who conquered and formally annexed it to the British Crown in 1172, down to the present moment. Nearly seven centuries have rolled away, since that event—seven centuries of sorrow, suffering, and national humiliation, to Irishmen; seven centuries of wrong and outrage, and shameless violation of human rights, by the British nation. What a dark and damning blot upon the escutcheon of that blustering, bloated, and self-sufficient people, are the pages of Irish history. Confiscation of property, banishment, imprisonment and death, are some of the penalties which Irishmen have paid, for their unconquerable love of liberty, and their irrepressible desire to set their beloved Erin free from the galling yoke of British tyranny. And while England has inflicted these outrages upon Ireland, she has assumed to be the most enlightened, magnanimous and Christian nation on the face of the earth! She has boasted that no slave could breathe the air or tread the soil of England, without being free. She has sent out her missionaries to the four quarters of the globe, and her benevolent bosom has overflowed with the milk of human kindness towards the heathen. She has uplifted her pious hands in holy horror over the system of American slavery, and sent hither her intermeddling emissaries to enlighten this benighted land in relation to its duties toward the children of Africa. But, for Ireland,—poor, distressed, downtrodden Ireland, whom she holds in chains, she seems to have no bowels of compassion! Ireland, however, will yet be free; the day of her deliverance approaches, if the signs of the times are not deceptive. That Fenianism—or the particular organization known as Fenians—will be the instrument of her deliverance, we do not believe. True, they have frightened England from her propriety; and whether at home, or in her Canadian dependencies, her augmented police discover a Fenian in every bush. The army and the navy are upon the alert, and the sacred person of the Queen, we are told, is guarded with more than the wonted care, lest her Majesty should be seized by some lurking Fenian.

But the whole Fenian system, it seems to us, is wild and impracticable. It is one of the greatest Irish "bulls" ever committed, and everybody can see that it is, except Irishmen themselves. It serves, however, to keep England uneasy. Its treasury is still replenished, (after all that has been squandered by some of its faithless managers) from the hard earnings of Irish laborers and wash-women, whose hopes survive all the miscarriages and failures which have attended it. Still they give, and still their organization perseveres, under the most adverse circumstances. Such devotion to Ireland, on the part of her exasperated children, is beautiful to behold. But it will accomplish nothing. How they expect to overthrow the power of England—to cope with her legions upon the land and upon the sea, does not appear. They may offer up, as they have already done, victim after victim, to British power and authority; but the sacrifice is without avail. Unaided by some nation besides their own, their attempts will all be fruitless. But, should war occur between England and some formidable maritime power, such as the United States, or France, Austria, or Prussia; then would the golden opportunity be presented to unhappy Erin, to strike for liberty. That opportunity will come, in all probability; and when it does, England will be shorn of this fairest jewel in her crown. Until it does, these Fenian raids seem little short of madness. If Irishmen in America, would bide their time, organize, arm, drill, and take care of their funds, they would be in a condition to strike an effective blow for the liberation of their native land, in the event above alluded to. But Fenianism, as it has manifested itself, in the past few years, is but the supremest folly, wasting their resources, imperiling their lives, and disappointing their hopes of ultimate success. It is, however, eminently characteristic of those brave, hardy, impulsive, but unreflecting people.

Thomas F. Bayard, Esq. will address the Democrats of Wilmington, this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Hall of the Democratic Association, on the political issues of the day.

The Baltimore Central Railroad is moving toward completion, in Cecil county, and will soon be ready for laying the track from Rising Sun to Warnings Meeting House.

Mr. Chase's receptions at Washington, this winter, are said to be particularly brilliant. A presidential nomination is pending, and the way to people's hearts, it is said, is down their throats.

The United States Senate, on Monday, confirmed the appointment of John B. Pennington, Esq. as U. S. District Attorney for Delaware.

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The New Impeachment Trials.

Editorial Jettings.

The country has survived another impeachment furor. The telegraphic dispatches from Washington, during the "nine days' wonder," served, like barometer, to indicate the weight and pressure of the political atmosphere on Capitol Hill. At first, it was announced, with startling emphasis, that impeachment was certain! this time, at least! Next day the telegrams indicated a subsidence of the matter. The third day, the Republicans were "confident it would go through." The Democrats were equally certain that it would "fail." The next day the Republican telegrams threateningly announced that "Congress is in earnest, in the matter, and no loop-holes will be left open for Johnson to crawl through, and no scruples allowed to interfere with the clear duty of Congress!" Poor President Johnson! we mentally exclaimed, surely you are now "done for!" The same telegram which we cut from the columns of the Wilmington Commercial, of the 10th instant, added: "The fact that Thad Stevens had all the papers relating to impeachment in the hands of the Judiciary Committee referred from body to his own committee to-day is significant, and shows that the right men have charge of the matter, and that there will be no such pusillanimity as was exhibited last December." So the matter went on till Thursday last, when it culminated in another defeat! At the meeting of the Reconstruction Committee, that morning, that old political malignant, Thaddeus Stevens, submitted a resolution to the effect that it appeared from the late correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant that the President had violated or sought to violate the provisions of the Tenure of Office Bill, and that, consequently, he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, for which he ought to be impeached. This resolution, we are told, was discussed with much spirit, but was finally laid on the table by the following vote: Yes,—Bingham, Beaman, Paine, Hubard, Republicans; Brooks and Beck, Democrats. Nays—Stevens, Farnsworth, and Boutwell. The vote created considerable excitement, and Mr. Stevens invited Messrs. Boutwell and Farnsworth to meet with him, in order to take other steps on the subject. But nothing will come of it, say the friends of the President. So ends the second attempt at impeachment.

The Grant and Johnson Imbroglio.

A spicy correspondence between General Grant and the President was read in the House of Representatives on the 4th inst.

The correspondence is in relation to the surrender by Gen. Grant of the War Department to Mr. Stanton without first consulting with the President as he had promised to do. A point of veracity is raised between them, and sharp language is freely used by both. The President's statement is fully endorsed by five members of the Cabinet, while Grant has to depend upon his own *ipse dixit*. The duplicity of Gen. Grant is so thoroughly established by this correspondence that his character for candor and fairness must suffer thereby. We publish in another place, a few extracts from the public press, which will show the light in which the affair is regarded.

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The correspondence between the President and General Grant in regard to the Grant-Stanton affair seems to have come to a close in the additional letters published yesterday in reference to the promise which the President holds General Grant had made in the conversation between them to retain the war office, and abide any legal proceedings that might follow the nonconcurrency by the Senate in Mr. Stanton's suspension, or else to resign in time for the President to anticipate such action. The President replies to the various points made in General Grant's letter of the 3d instant, and gives the statements of five members of the Cabinet in regard to the conversation at the interview between them on the 14th ult., but General Grant, in answering, confines himself to that portion of the President's communication wherein he is charged with insubordination. This reply of General Grant, received by the President after he had transmitted to Congress his own letter with the accompanying document, was at once sent by the President in an additional message to Congress, evincing thereby, in the readiness to lay both sides before Congress, an honorable contrast to the haste exhibited in the House to get Grant's letter of the 3d before the country without awaiting the reception of the President's answer.

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St. Valentine's Day.

Yesterday was the day sacred to Saint Valentine, a presbyter, who, according to the legend, was beheaded at Rome under Claudius, February 14th. On this day, it is said, the birds choose their mates, and lovers, in imitation of the feathered tribes, exchange tender morsives with each other. The Georgetown Courier makes the recurrence of the day the occasion of the following observations:

St. Valentine's Day.

The canvas in New Hampshire is being conducted with great energy by both parties. Previous to 1855 the democracy generally carried New Hampshire. Since March, 1855, they have been annually defeated, and it would indicate a remarkable change of political opinion if the tide which has so long set in one direction should be in any degree turned backward.

St. Valentine's Day.

The Mayor's election at Binghampton, N. Y. on Tuesday last, resulted in a democratic majority of 170, the first in ten years. Another favorable omen for Grant. Ogdensburg and Erwin, also Republicans towns, gave Democratic majorities.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY HENRY & WM. H. VANDERFORD.
Price—\$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, \$1 for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year \$10; six months \$6. For a quarter of a column three months \$3. For a half a column one month \$1. The privilege of four columns \$2.00 for half a column \$1.00. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until filled, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confirm their advertisements to their own business.

All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del. Office on Main and Scott streets, over D. L. Dunning's Book and Variety Store.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Sunday School Institute.—It is in contemplation to establish a Sunday School Institute, to be composed of the Teachers and friends of the Sabbath School cause belonging to the several schools of the Methodist, Episcopalian and Presbyterian Churches of this town. A meeting was held last Saturday evening, in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, and a committee was appointed to effect an organization. Another meeting will be held at 7 o'clock this evening, at the same place, in furtherance of the object.

A friend of the Sabbath School cause hands us for publication the following "Useful Hints for the Sunday School Teacher."

The eminent Dr. James W. Alexander makes the following observation—"It is my deliberate judgment that the best part of our American Church is that which is in the ranks of Sunday School Teaching, or which has been there." To this faithful fraternity, my young friend, and to its labors, its present joys and future rewards I bid you welcome.

Every Christian should seek to make his life a pearl in this world. Such is preeminently the opportunity as a Sunday School Teacher.

You deal with childhood; pliant, susceptible, not pre-occupied by erroneous opinions, unbiased,

unengrossed with worldly care, full of faith in you, ready for God, loving with unwavering love, and assimilating so readily to the person and character in whom its faith and love reside that the parent or teacher may be truly said to have the satisfaction of a good work well done.

You hold and communicate divine truth. You put this golden elixir into the grasp of tiny fingers, that they may hereafter grasp a crown. All truth strengthens, uplifts, and comforts. The truth you hold has divine strength in it; giving heavenly uprightness to him who receives it; regenerating character, and making saints of those who have been sinners.

The philanthropic feature of your office gives it peculiar interest. You are a true teacher. Do a mother's work in usefulness counseling and encouraging. In the future the child shall say, "From the love of Christ in her heart there came a love like my mother's love, and yet she was not my mother." And your labors will be a perpetual reminder to him of Christ, and of Christian philanthropy.

County Officers.—The Levy Court of this county, reelected the following officers last week:—County Treasurer, Mark M. Cleaver; County Collectors, Brandywine Hundred, Robert J. Hanby; City of Wilmington, Western District, John W. Griffith; City of Wilmington, Eastern District, Edmund Proost; Christiana Hundred, Thomas Kinsey; Mill Creek, William B. Ochelore; White Clay Creek, Jesse G. Russel; New Castle, George Allen; Pencader, John W. Denney; Red Lion, Penton Bellamy; St. Georges, Mark D. Hickman; Apoquinimink, James H. Wood. Trustee of the poor, Brandywine Hundred, Edward Bringhurst; Saint Georges, Thomas S. Merrit; Apoquinimink, Isaac Staats. Attorney for Levy Court, William Spruance, Esq. Jail Physician, Dr. Charles E. Ferris.

The Sheriffly.—The Wilmington Commercial says, the question as to who shall receive the Republican nomination for Sheriff is beginning to be agitated. The names of Edwin J. Dougherty of this city, Lewis Zebby of Brandywine Hundred, and R. Lewis Armstrong have been mentioned in this connection, and a correspondent suggests the name of Mr. George T. Price of this city, and the names of Henry H. McMullen, of New Castle, Hundred, and E. K. Crawford of this city, have also been mentioned.

A letter from St. Georges says:—We are somewhat ice-bound, here, at present, the canals being entirely closed. No boats have passed through since the close of the year. The canal company are now having new gates put in the locks and doing other necessary repairs. They have filled up the old lock, and removed the bridge which is certainly a great improvement.

Novelties in Sledding.—A wagon body, on runners, filled with a bevy of pretty girls, nightly issued from Odessa, during the late moonlight evenings. Another party enlivened their sleighing excursions with the notes of the French Horn, which rang out clearly upon the frosty night air.

ROBBERY AT DOVER.—The effort to have a new jail and court house at Elton is taking more definite shape. A building committee has been appointed, and a bill authorizing the borrowing of the money for the purpose been prepared for passage by the Legislature.

Robbery at Dover.—Some one broke into Slaughter's meat house, at Dover, on Sunday night, and stole a quantity of meat. The same or other parties tried to break into James Evans' flour store, but did not succeed.

Business Change.—C. A. Bourquin, clock and watch maker, of this town, has sold out to Charles Ballard, and gone to Philadelphia.

Subscriptions to the Town Hall fund have come in liberally the past week. The committee have been industrious in their efforts, and have the pleasure of announcing, in this issue, that they have sufficient to call the Stockholders together and to organize, preparatory to commencing the building with the opening of Spring. Such a building will not be an ornament to the town, but it will tend to improve the value of property, increase the business of the place, and prove to be a great public convenience. Not only so—it will pay—a liberal per cent. on the cost of construction.

Attempt to Escape.—On Wednesday the prison-keeper discovered that the prisoners in four cells in the jail at New Castle had been working diligently for some time to effect an entrance into one cell. Their purpose, Sheriff Herbert supposes, when they all got together, was to attack the keeper, secure the keys and escape. One of the men had been ironed for several months; and another has recently had to be ironed. It is probable these have prompted the others to their mischief.—Gazette.

The first grand hop of the H. Y. M. Association of Elkton, will take place in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday evening next, and judging from the names of the gentlemen composing the committees, there will be a very pleasant time.

Wm. McDaniel is making arrangements for establishing a circulating Library of 2000 volumes, at Dover. The enterprise is a commendable one, and deserves the hearty encouragement of the people of that town.

We are informed that rapid progress is being made in the construction of the Pomoco and Wicocomo Rail Road, the track being laid as fast as the graders can get the road bed ready.

On Tuesday morning, February 4th, at 3 o'clock A. M. the mercury was 6° below zero. On Saturday morning, 8th of February, at sunrise the mercury was 5° below zero.

Large Crop.—One of the grain factors at this place, bought, last week, a crop of corn from one of our substantial farmers, which amounted to 9,000 bushels. Who can beat it?

Mr. Joseph T. Brown, of New Castle Hundred, has two very fine steers, one of which stands 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs 2800 pounds. The other weighs 2200 pounds.

Francis McWhorter, of Saint Georges Hundred, while attempting to ride a colt a few days ago, got one of his legs broken, by the colt jamming him against the fence.

Wm. S. Cleaver of St Georges Hundred, Del. has purchased of Samuel Rodgers, a farm of 144 acres, in Cecil county, Md. for \$46,000.

Mrs. Monks left here on Wednesday for California, accompanied by a grand-daughter. She will take the steamer at New York to day.

John and William McWhorter, of St. Georges Hundred, have purchased a farm in Virginia, and intend removing to it in a short time.

The first loan of the Elkton Building Association was effected on Saturday last, at a premium of 21 per cent.

Wm. Huntington Cannon planted on his farm, two miles from Seaford, last year, sixty thousand peach trees.

Somebody has predicted that in fifteen years, Wilmington will have 80,000 inhabitants.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

Has cured more Diseases in communities where it is known, than all other Medicines combined; and is kept in every Family. It is the Only Remedy that Really Purifies the Blood, and has never failed in curing Dyspepsia and Kidney Affectations.

As a general remedy to build up a shattered and broken down constitution, nothing can equal it.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Misler's Green Label Herb Bitters, is a specific for Scrofula, Old Running Sores, and Rheumatism.

Sold everywhere. Jan 18—3m.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Middletown Hall Company will be held in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, March 12th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to elect Seven Directors, at which time a payment of \$1 per share will be due and required.

By order of Commissioners,

J. THOMAS BUDD, Secretary.

AUCTIONEER.

THE undersigned, having taken out a license, offers his services to the citizens of New Castle and the adjoining counties as Auctioneer. All orders will receive prompt attention. Best references given. Address

THOMAS R. HAYS, Feb 15—1a. T. P. Clayton, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to decline farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on Bohemia Manor, near St. Augustine, on

Wednesday, the 19th day of February, inst.

his entire Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of 5 head of good

WORK HORSES, 2 pair Work Males, 18 head

of CATTLE, one Bull, coming

3 years old; 6 head, 2 yearlings, 1

2 yearlings, 1 heifer, 1 small

2 yearling, 1 heifer, 1 small

Select Poetry.

TWILIGHT MUSINGS.

When the day is slowly fading,
Ere the night has yet begun,
When the little stars are brightning
In the heavens one by one,
comes an hour of peaceful quiet,
When I love alone to sit,
Musing over memory's pictures
As they past my fancy fit;

Thinking of old friends and playmates,
Faces bright with happy smiles;
Planning for the distant future,
With its many doubts and trials,

Full of joy and holy calmness
To me this twilight hour,
Calling forth the soul's best treasures
With a strong yet tender power.

Our Olio.

The Empress Eugenie.

A correspondent furnishes the following description of the French Empress:

Eugenie is the most beautiful as she is the most popular woman in Paris. Her style is so marked, her taste so decided, her form and manners so like the French, that she stands alone in the gay capital the observed of all observers. Unlike the French women—who are short and dumpy, especially in middle life—the Empress is queenly in form, tall, slim, and stately. Unlike the French women whose complexions are dark and even dingy, the Empress's face is as white as alabaster. Her eyes are clear but piercing; her smile captivating; her brow gracious. Arrayed in her royal robes she is simply magnificent. Everything about her is in keeping. Her taste is unequalled. Everything is in proportion, and one part is suited to the other. She knows what will agree with her complexion to the exact shade of ribbon. You can suggest no alteration in her dress. On state occasions when she greets the public eye she wears everything regal and stately that becomes her station. On ordinary occasions her dress is very plain, very simple, yet very taking. Her hat seems to be the central point of her dress. If it is brown or blue, green or crimson, her gloves, scarf, ornaments and her apparel correspond. Her spirits are exuberant, her disposition joyous, and she seems disposed to enjoy her position. On her last visit to England, she was the guest of the Queen. A review was held in St. James' Park in her honor, which she beheld from the balcony of Buckingham Palace, in company with Victoria and Napoleon. She was joyous as a school-girl. She clasped her hands and shouted in her French style—a little girl at the grand display. Her buoyancy and gleefulness of manner, not to say frivolity, shocked the dignified and sober Queen of England, and more than once Victoria laid her hand on the shoulder of her fair visitor and reminded her that while such outbursts of feeling were perfectly natural, they were not regal!

I saw the Empress attended by the Imperial cortège as she went with her husband to open the Great Exposition. Nothing could exceed the plainness of her dress. Amid the gorgeous array of the Royal ladies of France, the brilliant costume of foreign ministers and dignitaries, the glitter and gold of the military of France and of Europe, she stood alone in her simple elegance, the only woman among the thousands who was more elegant for her plainness.

She understands the French people perfectly. The pageantry that they like so well she spread before their eye. She is all grace and dignity as she daily drives out with the Imperial carriages, attended by her husband or son. The Emperor sinks away in the corner of his carriage, as if indifferent to public attention, wreathed with cares of State, or annoyed by public attention. He looks at one, and seldom returns a salutation, with a frown on his face, and a "I-wish-you-would-leave-me-alone" sort of look on his countenance. The Empress sits upright in her carriage, catches every eye, returns gracefully and with a peculiar smile every salutation from the humblest to the mightiest. All Paris feel that they have an interest in her, the street-sweepers, rag-pickers and beggars take off their hats as she passes. Like the wife of Nabat, by benignity she seeks to hide the churlishness of her husband. Very devout in her religion, her humanity and beneficence to the poor have become a proverb. She is the patron of sick hospitals and neglected children. During the cholera, when the panic drove nurses from the pallets of sufferers, the Empress, in a plain dress, summoned her ladies of honour, and went to the hospitals where the cholera was raging, and in spite of all remonstrance, commenced nursing the sick. Her heroic conduct recalled the frightened attendants, restored general confidence, and saved the lives of large numbers of the sick. The flowers that she bore with her she distributed to the sufferers, and some who died begged that those flowers might be buried with them in their coffins.

She is a woman of unquestioned talent, shrewdness and strong common sense. She has more influence over her husband in national matters than any of his ministers. She attends the Councils of State, and participates in the deliberations. In the absence of Napoleon, she is the Regent of the Empire. She presides at Councils of State with great dignity and ability, holds the members to the exact question, before them, and will not allow them to discuss any question or pass any measures that would be distasteful to the Emperor. The long tranquility of France owes very much to the taste, tact and benignity of the Empress.

THE GOLDEN RULE.—The Golden Rule teaches us to do unto others as we would have others do unto us. At the same time it teaches us not to expect from our neighbors what we would not be willing, in similar circumstances to do for them.—Little George's colloquy with his mother illustrates the principle:

"Now, George, you must divide the cake honorably with your brother Charles."

"What is honorable, mother?"

"It means that you must give him the largest piece."

"Then, mother, I'd rather Charley cannot preserve happy domestic pairs in family jars."

Rare and Curious.

MOTHER CARY'S CHICKENS.—Marines consider that the sight of the petrel predicts a storm, and the reason for its appearance is thus given: "Because petrels seem to repose in a common breeze; but upon the approach, or during the continuance of a gale, they surround a ship, and catch up the small animals which the agitated ocean brings near the surface, or any food that may be dropped from the vessel. Whisking like an arrow through the deep valleys of the abyss, and darting away over the foam crest of some mountain wave, they attend the laboring bark in all her perilous course. When the storm subsides they retire to rest, and are no more seen. Our sailors have, from very early times called these birds, 'Mother Cary's chickens.'

FIRE FROM ICE.—Make a hole in a thick piece of ice, dry it out with some cotton, place a bit of potassium in the hole; the mettle will immediately take fire, and sometimes it will be discharged with great violence, especially if the potassium has been held some time between the fingers and becomes warm. Care must always be taken not to lean over the ice or water during experiments with potassium; and it should be remembered that this metal very nearly explodes whenever held long in the hands, or otherwise warmed for use.

MOON DAYS.—An English *savant* argues that "a day in the moon" equals fourteen of our days. It begins with a slow sunshine, followed, by a brilliant sunshine and heat (about 212 degrees Fahr.); the sky is intensely black (there being no atmosphere like ours, to which the blue sky is due); the stars are visible and the horizon is limited; there is dead silence; the cold is in the intensely black shadow is very great; and there is no serial perspective. Thus the moon is no place for a man, or any animals or vegetables that we know of. The "night of the moon" (fourteen of our days) begins with a slow sunset, which is followed by intense cold (about 334 degrees below zero.)

AN ANCIENT THEATRE.—The ancient theatre of Ephesus has recently been examined and measured. Its diameter was six hundred feet, and it would accommodate seventy-five thousand spectators. It is memorable for the uproar described in Acts VI, when the Ephesians accused Paul and the Christians in this very building. It was also the scene of Appollonius miracles.

ORIGIN OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Boots are said to have been invented by Carrans. They wore at first made of leather, afterwards of brass and iron, and were proof against both cut and thrust. It was from that Homer called the Greeks brazen-footed. Formerly in France, a great foot was much esteemed, and the length of the shoe, in the fourteenth century, was a mark of distinction. The shoes of a prince were two feet and a half long; those of a baron, two feet; those of a knight eighteen inches long.

The Pope.

The Holy Father is now in his 75th year. He is of the middle height, or slightly above it. The air of Rome and his sedentary habits have given him an embonpoint, not, however, enough to inconvenience him, and which disappears under his ecclesiastical costume. His hair is white, though thick; his forehead large and prominent; the eyes deep set, and flashing with strange light; all the features are strongly marked, but in harmony with each other. There are no wrinkles on the face; the complexion is slightly colored, but transparent. The mouth, somewhat prominent, gives to his whole physiognomy an expression of gentleness and extraordinary benevolence. Had Pius VIII been a prince, instead of holding the highest place in the Catholic hierarchy, it might be said that his visage was marked by that good nature which Stendhal declares he has never yet met with in Italians. The author's account of Greece is not flattering, but no doubt it is true.—*Baltimore Evening Post*.

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I saw the Empress attended by the Imperial cortège as she went with her husband to open the Great Exposition. Nothing could exceed the plainness of her dress. Amid the gorgeous array of the Royal ladies of France, the brilliant costume of foreign ministers and dignitaries, the glitter and gold of the military of France and of Europe, she stood alone in her simple elegance, the only woman among the thousands who was more elegant for her plainness.

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GOOD BIRTH FOR A CORRESPONDENT.—Dr. R. Russell has accepted, says an extract, the most responsible and influential outside position connected with the London *Times*, and is about to proceed to Paris as its own regular correspondent. In his new character Dr. R. will be able to influence the foreign policy of the empire, commenced during the visit of the sick. Her heroic conduct recalled the frightened attendants, restored general confidence, and saved the lives of large numbers of the sick. The flowers that she bore with her she distributed to the sufferers, and some who died begged that those flowers might be buried with them in their coffins.

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